



## WAYS TO INCREASE THE IMPORTANCE AND EFFICIENCY OF CROP ROTATION IN AGRICULTURE

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### Annotation

The role and importance of the agricultural sector in ensuring food security of the world's population is growing day by day. In particular, the rational use of available resources and opportunities in our country, the guaranteed supply of agricultural products to the population, further increase productivity and interest, the introduction of scientific advances and modern approaches to the field is urgent. This article discusses the importance and efficiency of replanting in agriculture and ways to increase it.

**Keywords:** agriculture; secondary crops; livestock products.

### Introduction

Agriculture is one of the areas of material production, which is engaged in the cultivation of agricultural and livestock products - providing the population with food and raw materials for several sectors of the economy. Agriculture and animal husbandry are the main branches of agriculture, which in turn are divided into the following sub-sectors: agriculture - field, vegetable, melon, horticulture, forestry, etc; animal husbandry - cattle breeding, horse breeding, sheep breeding, poultry farming and so on.

Light, heat, air, water and nutrients are essential factors for plant life. Plants assimilate water and dissolved substances from the soil, as well as carbon dioxide from the air, and form compounds such as fats and proteins from the synthesis of primary organic substances in the process of photosynthesis. The success of this process depends on the extent to which the plant is supplied with life factors. The science of agriculture, based on the achievements of the sciences that study the interdependence of these factors, their effects on soil and plants, develops and puts into practice ways to manage and moderate them.

The work carried out by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to ensure food security in the country, the production of high-quality, environmentally friendly products, the decisions of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev to further improve the living standards of the population, the richness of the table. | Special emphasis is placed on a number of





measures aimed at providing food. In carrying out this work, great attention is paid to the full use of underutilized lands of 60% of the rural population, ie 2-3 times a year for efficient use of land, replanting, construction of greenhouses, high-quality, the possibility of growing ecologically clean vegetable products was highlighted. In the words of our President, "If you plow, we have a green land, we have hardworking people. But we do not use the land, such a large reserve. Therefore, it is necessary to announce the month of "Sowing in the garden" and organize planting in each garden. If we don't plant now, then it will be too late," he said. In fact, it cannot be said that our lands are being used efficiently. In order to use land efficiently, every landowner must first know and apply the science of the land, and understand that every inch of land is a natural source of food that is valuable to human beings. Agriculture provides food and raw materials for industry and plays an important role in the economy and well-being of the population of Uzbekistan. Agriculture accounts for more than a third of the country's gross domestic product. Agriculture accounts for 25% of Uzbekistan's total export earnings.

In our country, agricultural products are grown mainly on irrigated lands. The share of agricultural products grown on dry lands is very low, crop yields are low and unsustainable. At present, increasing the production of cotton, grain, vegetables, fodder, oilseeds in the country, expanding the area of irrigated crops, increasing crop yields, improving crop quality, creating new varieties and hybrids resistant to high yields, early ripening, diseases and pests, adverse environmental factors, through the development of science-based resource-saving technologies of crops and their introduction into production.

In recent years, the government of the republic has been pursuing a consistent policy to support the farming movement. During the years of independence, the composition of arable land has changed dramatically, the area under cereals has expanded, the yield has more than doubled, and our country has achieved grain independence. At the same time, in the process of modernization of agriculture, programmatic work is being carried out on the intensive, efficient use of irrigated lands, improvement of soil reclamation. The soil and climatic conditions of the country allow to get the second and third harvests by sowing secondary, fallow and autumn intermediate crops from the areas vacated by the autumn grain crops. In the use of ancient irrigated lands in the territory of Uzbekistan, farmers have allocated space for wheat, barley, barley, oats, radishes, turnips, carrots, radishes, turnips and carrots. The main climatic factors that determine the possibility of replanting, sowing, inter-autumn crops are the heat after the harvest of cereals sown in the fall. The





duration of the period, the amount of precipitation, temperature, light are important. These factors are closely related to the maturity, yield and quality of the above crops. In irrigated lands where replanted crops are planted, the soil surface will be provided with continuous vegetation cover, the soil surface will not overheat, moisture loss, soil salinity and drying will be reduced. Repeated and fallow crops improve the crop microclimate, phytosanitary condition of the field, microbiological processes in the soil. The study of the state and prospects of development of technical facilities for preparing and sowing of fallow lands for re-sowing and improvement of their technological processes showed that optimization of the design and parameters of tillage working bodies of energy-saving combined unit for re-sowing of seeds. serves to increase quality and productivity.

A person's diet varies depending on his or her age, gender, and labor activity. In the daily diet, a person should consume protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals and more. The more varied a person eats, the more active his life and the healthier his body will be. Especially when each of us is experiencing daily fatigue, depression, neuropsychological stress and the negative effects of the environment, we realize how important such nutrition is. It should be noted that in order for the human body to function properly, the need for protein should not be less than 0.7 g per kilogram of body weight per day. It's time to dump her and move on. Agriculture remains the most important sector of the Uzbek economy, accounting for 17% of GDP. In order to meet the country's food needs, it is important to increase agricultural production and employment and rural incomes. The changing climate, unpredictable rainfall, cold winters and dry summers are having a negative impact on crop yields. Another factor contributing to the decline in crop yields in agriculture is the inefficient use of land and water. The relatively low efficiency of irrigation networks and the failure of large-scale irrigation systems lead to the deterioration of land reclamation and inefficient use of water.

Despite the fact that agro-technical measures in agriculture based on tillage and traditional deep plowing have led to the deterioration of soil conditions, there is a perception in agriculture that deep plowing with tillage is the key to high productivity. But it is also important to think about how to make a lot of money, not how much you spend. In the world practice, the number of regions with high yields of agricultural crops is growing year by year, saving resources. In Uzbekistan, the cultivation of legumes and other crops as a secondary crop is an important area that can be used in the cotton-wheat crop rotation system. In Uzbekistan, legumes such as moss, soybeans and beans can be planted as a second crop after the winter wheat harvest and yield 1.5-2 t / ha. In addition to legumes, the cultivation of corn, sesame, melons,





carrots and other vegetables creates great opportunities for crop diversification in Uzbekistan. Food legumes are economically dominant in all regions of Uzbekistan. It is known that legumes enrich the soil with nitrogen, so they are very important for soil conservation and resource-saving technologies in agriculture. In addition to accumulating nitrogen, these crops have a positive effect on soil quality. Accumulated nitrogen reduces the demand for nitrogen during the growing season of next year's crops, which reduces the cost of growing crops.

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